

Tuesday, May 7, 1861.

We have at last secured paper enough to issue a whole sheet, until the communications are opened by which we have obtained our supplies heretofore. We are obliged to pay extra prices for this paper, although it is of neither the size or quality which we would desire. We shall not, however, increase our charges to subscribers; but to persons buying at our counter, we shall be obliged, for the present, to charge two cents per copy for the Republican.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.—The President has made the following appointments:

Lieut. Augustus S. Nicholson, adjutant and inspector of the marine corps, vice Taylor, resigned.

Hobart Berrien, of New York, Fourth Auditor of the Treasury.

Some days since, the Baltimore Sun, in speaking of the riot and bloodshed in that city, said "the responsibility rests on a wicked Government, who, in opposition to the known sentiments of our people, marched troops through our city for a notoriously wicked purpose. We wash our hands of the consequences." We refer to these remarks merely to say that PILATE, upon an occasion some years ago, said precisely the same thing.

The committee appointed by the Maryland Legislature to confer with the President, admitted his right to march troops across the State, but desired him to do nothing revengefully, and they assured him that he need not act upon the assumption of any immediate effort at secession, or resistance, by Maryland. The President replied that their suggestions should be duly considered, and that, in the mean time, they might be assured that he would do nothing in a spirit of revenge, or with a view to anything but the public interests.

The number of ordinances passed by the Virginia Convention, was forty-four.

Governor Letcher has officially thanked the commander of the expedition against Harper's Ferry, for his services.

The Gazette of the 4th instant, published at Frostburg, Allegany county, Maryland, says:

"We declare the fact, and pledge ourselves that it will be confirmed by a large majority, if not by the entire body of the people of this and the adjoining districts, that if the Legislature of this State, now in session, will pass an act of secession, that the citizens of the mining districts will trample upon it, and in their sovereign capacity apply to the proper authorities of Pennsylvania to receive them as citizens, and their territory as part and parcel of the territory of the noble Keystone State."

RELAY HOUSE STATION.—The Massachusetts sixth regiment, ordered by Gen. Butler to take possession on Sunday morning of the junction of the Washington branch with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, executed the order without meeting any resistance. As this movement cuts off the line of communication between the Virginia troops at Harper's Ferry, and the secession mob at Baltimore, one of the motives to the occupation of Harper's Ferry by the Virginians is taken away. It will be fortunate to Baltimore, however, if they retreat from that position, without doing some considerable damage to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

TEN REGIMENTS.—Governor Ellis, of North Carolina, in his message to the Legislature which assembled last Wednesday, recommends "the raising an organization of ten regiments to serve during the war, and that appropriate bounties be offered to all persons thus enlisting."

This recommendation has, doubtless, already been agreed to by the Legislature.

THINKING BETTER OF IT.—Several officers of the army, who had resigned in the expectation that Jeff. Davis was about to come into power, are now, that they see that he is ruined, endeavoring to have their commissions in the United States army restored to them. General Cameron answers most emphatically, No! to all such applications.

NORTH CAROLINA.—This State is being rushed out of the Union, in double quick time, by the revolutionists who control the Governor and Legislature.

The Wilmington Herald of the 2d instant says:

"The Legislature met yesterday at 12 o'clock P. M., and at 1 P. M. both Houses unanimously passed a bill calling an unrestricted Convention, whose action is to be final. The election of delegates takes place on the 13th instant, and the Convention meets on the 20th."

This course was recommended in the following paragraph of Governor Ellis's message:

"With the view of the secession of North Carolina from the Northern Government, and her union with the Confederate States, at as early a period as practicable, I would respectfully recommend that a Convention of the people be called with full powers. The powers of the Convention should be full, because the sovereignty of the people must be frequently resorted to during the war, and it therefore becomes necessary that it should be temporarily reposed in the Convention. The action of the Convention should be final, because of the importance of a speedy separation from the Northern Government, and the well known fact that upon this point our people are a unit."

The election of the members of a Convention, at twelve days notice, and under the circumstances of terror and excitement existing in North Carolina, must necessarily be a mere farce.

Major Dodd's battalion of Rifles, which left Boston in the steamer Cambridge, will be landed at Annapolis. The other detachments to join Colonel Wardrop's regiment at Moore on Thursday.

WASHINGTON AS AFFECTED BY CURRENT EVENTS.

So far as this city is concerned, while it suffers in common with all other cities, and in common with the country generally, from the waste and losses of the present war, it finds some partial compensation, in the public expenditures which follow the concentration of masses of troops here. It may find another partial compensation in gaining the trade hitherto enjoyed by Alexandria, if the blockade of Virginia ports is continued. These, however, are temporary circumstances, while it is rather upon the permanent consequences of present events, that we propose now to comment.

One of these consequences may be expected to be the transfer to Washington and Georgetown of some of the manufacturing capital and skill hitherto employed at Baltimore. While former opinions in respect to the security of Baltimore have been signally confirmed by what has recently happened, the attention of men cannot fail to be called to the fact, that nowhere are there such perfect guarantees against mob violence as in this District. The power of the national Government, the jurisdiction of which is exclusive here, is so enormously out of proportion to that of any mob which is possible in this city, that the subversion of the regular authorities is hardly among the contingencies. Heretofore, also, this power of the national Government at its own capital, may be expected to exist in more immediately available forms, than ever before. Nowhere else upon the Chesapeake bay, can merchants and manufacturers prosecute their business with such entire confidence in the stability of social order, as in this District, and nowhere is the value of such a confidence, better appreciated from the want of it, than among our unfortunate neighbors at Baltimore. It seems impossible that the attention of many of them should not be called to the contrast of the two situations, and that there should not be numerous transfers of their capital, skill, and business connections, to Washington and Georgetown.

This war consummates by a catastrophe, the change, hitherto slow and gradual, of Washington from a Southern to a Northern city. The tone of the capital, must follow that of the Government, nor can it be doubtful that slavery will be abolished here by Congress without much delay. A controlling consideration which will bring about that result, is the importance of securing the fidelity of the capital, by sundering the tie which now connects it with an element which has just fomented a great rebellion. Wherever there is slaveholding, there must be sympathy with slaveholders, and in view of what has now happened, the country will not long permit slaveholding at the capital. As a matter of fact, we presume that few anticipate any other issue of current events, and whatever prejudices may exist, or whatever wishes may be cherished, it is with facts, and with the consequences of facts, that we have to deal. Washington is soon to become a Northern city, and it is to become a non-slaveholding city, either by act of Congress, or by slower processes.

Washington would be more agreeable to many as a Southern city, but even such will admit that it will thrive more rapidly as a Northern city. It is not the genius of society based upon negro slavery, to build great cities, and especially not great manufacturing cities. Such cities may exist within the extreme limits of slave society, but they are foreign to it. The artisans, who will make Washington populous, if it ever becomes so at all, must be free white men, and such men never congregate where the social tone is fixed by the ideas of planters.

Whether we relish it, or not, Washington is to become non-slaveholding, and not only in the fact of the non-presence of slaves, but in the predominance of all the peculiar notions and habits of thought, which distinguish the free States, from the slave States.

There is no point on the navigable waters of the Chesapeake so near to the West as this city, and in the possession of a people bred to the enterprises and industries which build up towns, this fact will not long remain unavailable.

STAY LAW IN VIRGINIA.

Among the last acts of the Richmond Convention, was the passage of the subjoined ordinance to stay the collection of debts:

Be it ordained, That no execution of fieri facias or writ of attachment, other than in favor of the Commonwealth and against non-residents, shall be issued from the date hereof, by any court of record or magistrate, for the sale of property, until otherwise provided by law. Nor shall there be any sales under deeds of trust or decrees, unless by the consent of parties interested, until otherwise provided by law.

Where such executions have issued and are now in the hands of officers, whether levied or not, if the debtor offer bond and security for the payment of the debt, interest, and cost, when the operation of this ordinance ceases, the property shall be restored, and the bond so taken shall be returned, as in case of a forthcoming bond, and shall constitute a lien on the realty of the obligors to the same extent and in the same manner as forthcoming bonds returned to the clerk's office now do, and judgment may be had on said bond in the same manner and by the same proceedings as judgments may be obtained on forthcoming bonds under existing laws.

If the debtor offers no such bond, it shall be the duty of the officer to convene three freeholders from the vicinage, who, after being sworn, shall proceed to value the property according to what would have been its value on the sixth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty; and unless the said property shall sell for the full amount of such valuation, it shall be restored to the debtor with out lien.

Except in criminal cases, or Commonwealth's prosecutions, there shall be no trial of any cause requiring the intervention of a jury, nor upon warrants for small claims before a justice.

In case of misdemeanor, juries shall be summoned from the bystanders or vicinage, and not under the law as it now stands; and with the consent of the party prosecuted, the cause may be tried by the court.

This ordinance shall not apply to liabilities upon the part of public officers, either to the State, counties, corporations, or individuals; nor to debts due the Commonwealth; provided that no note, bill of acceptance, or other obligation, the consideration of which is any debt or obligation at present existing, shall be held or considered as a debt hereafter contracted.

The time during which this ordinance is in force shall not be computed in any case where the statute of limitations comes in question. This ordinance shall remain in force until repealed or changed by this Convention; or the General Assembly of the State; and, if not so repealed or changed, shall expire at the end of thirty days after the first day of the next General Assembly.

THE MESSAGE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

This document, which bears the date of April 29, has been received here by mail. Its leading points were notified by telegraph on the day of its delivery.

In reference to the "Confederate loan," Davis says more than eight millions was subscribed for at not less than par. How much of this has been paid in, or is likely to be, is not stated, and is of little consequence, as Davis says that the present exigencies require "much larger" means. This is heavy news for such of his subjects as have any money left. The number of such persons, however, is probably not large.

Davis says that at a meeting at Montgomery of the presidents of all the railroads in his kingdom, it was agreed to carry the mails and troops at reduced rates, and to take their pay in "Confederate bonds." The railroads are in the condition of the banks. They cannot keep their property out of sight, and are helplessly exposed to these forced contributions. The banks must subscribe to the loans, and the roads must transport troops and mails without compensation. There is no help for it, and they may as well submit with a good grace as with an ill grace. But with private business nearly annihilated, and public business paid for in worthless bonds, how much longer can these railroads be kept running even, to say nothing of dividends on stock, and interest upon debts?

Of his army, Davis says that he has nineteen thousand men at Charleston, Pensacola, and in the forts guarding Savannah, Mobile, and New Orleans, that "sixteen thousand are now en route for Virginia," and that immediate measures will be taken to augment the forces organized and held in readiness, to the number of one hundred thousand.

The sixteen thousand men here stated to be "en route for Virginia," are from the Southern Confederacy proper, and whatever their real number may be, it will be increased by the forces of North Carolina and Tennessee, and by the scattering bands known to have been sent to Virginia by secession sympathizers in Kentucky.

Davis was distinguished in time of peace, for saying just what it suited his purposes to say, and the stratagems of war allow a very large latitude in the way of humbugging the enemy, and even one's own friends. This "sixteen thousand" story may, therefore, be taken with just such allowances as suit the judicious, but it is proper to be said, that it does not go beyond what is indicated in all the accounts from the South. See on our first page, a collection of extracts from Southern papers and letter writers, in relation to the proposed attack upon Washington.

As, even upon the theory that States may leave the Union when they please, Virginia cannot be out until her people ratify the ordinance of secession on the 23d of May, Davis will not pretend that he is doing anything else than commencing a war of invasion, when he announces on the 29th April, that he has sixteen thousand soldiers "en route for Virginia."

THE PACIFICATION OF MARYLAND.

We observed, at the time of the recent secession outbreak in Maryland, that it would only have the effect of increasing and confirming the determination of the free States, that the national authority shall be restored by coercion and force of arms, everywhere at the South. Its tendency to produce this effect, grew out of the fact, that whatever controversy there may have been as to the preponderance of popular sentiment in the distant Gulf States, there was none as to the preponderance of the Union sentiment in Maryland. The free States could make no mistake as to a fact like that, falling under their immediate observation, and when they saw this undoubted Union majority in Baltimore and Maryland, temporarily overwhelmed by the terror and force of a reckless minority, they inferred the possibility and probability that the same thing was true of the farther South.

If the secession outbreak in Maryland satisfied the North, that the appearances of disunion there and elsewhere, were deceptive, the pacification of Maryland teaches the same lesson, and even more impressively. Four fifths of the people of that State have proved themselves eager to manifest their national patriotism, upon the instant that the clutch of the desperadoes of sedition was loosed from their throats.

Interpreting by the light of these occurrences in Maryland, the information which reaches here by a thousand channels from Virginia, and it is impossible to doubt, that if the foreign mercenaries of Jeff. Davis can be driven out, and if the roving bands of the Richmond rump can be dispersed, that State would be to-day even more loyal than the vote of February 4th proved her to be. We say more loyal, because, while nothing has happened since that time, to convert anybody to the heresy of secession, all events have tended to dissuade from it, those at first inclined to favor it.

Nobody now doubts, in short, that Virginia can be, and will be, as thoroughly pacified as Maryland has been, and by the same simple process of freeing her from the odious despotism of a reckless minority, availing itself of the forms of legality, through a Convention which was intimidated by a blood-thirsty mob in Richmond.

It is in this sense, that the army of the United States concentrating at this point, and which is composed of the free citizens of the country, may be called, so far as Virginia is concerned, THE GRAND ARMY OF LIBERATION. It is here to conquer a peace for the nation, but also to restore the lost liberties of oppressed brethren at the South. Peace, order, and the security of all personal and political rights, will follow its progress everywhere, as they have in Maryland. Eager as its brave soldiers are to

cross the Potomac, the real people of Virginia are even more eager to witness their crossing, so that they may see once more, displayed to the breeze, the old star-spangled symbol of liberty and law.

PENSACOLA.—The Alexandria Gazette publishes a letter from Montgomery, May 1, which contains the following:

"The train from Pensacola had just arrived, and brings several passengers, who left Washington and Pensacola yesterday afternoon. They tell me that General Bragg is progressing rapidly in his fortifications, and is nearly ready to 'entertain' the forces at Pickens, and those in the fleet 'in a hostile manner.' The troops of the Confederate army are in good spirits, and are sanguine of success. But little sickness prevails, and the troops generally are in good health, sun-burnt, and ready for the conflict."

A FORMAL SUBMISSION.—The Sun, the organ of the Maryland secessionists, on yesterday made the following formal declaration of submission to the national power:

"Maryland is in the Union, is still one of the United States, and will, in all probability, remain so for an indefinite period of time. Consequently any act which is in contravention of the General Government, is really an act of rebellion; and though any may be disposed, from views that may be entertained individually, to regard the seceded States as only exercising a right, and therefore not in rebellion against the Government, we certainly cannot say the same for ourselves in any overt act of opposition to the lawful purposes and designs of the Administration. Any act on our part of violent resistance to the General Government, is, with the status we hold, an act of rebellion; and if we except to any action of the General Government upon the soil of Maryland, our redress must be had through the appointed means, and by the Congress of the United States. It is well to understand our position, while at the same time we can but regard the pressure of the Government, as against Maryland, both liberal and unkind. But so long as we are in the Union, and, for aught we know, that relation may be perpetual, it is our duty to obey the laws of the United States."

ANDY JOHNSON AT HOME.

A letter received here from Greenville, Tennessee, April 30, says:

"You are aware that Johnson was insulted, and indeed his life endangered, in coming through Virginia. The evening after his arrival in Greenville, his fellow-townsmen gave him a hearty welcome, and they made the welcome with their cheers! How delightful it must have sounded in his ears, after the threats and abuse he received in Virginia. I assure you the return to his home was amid the shouts and acclamations of a large number of friends. You know that there are many old Whigs here who have not hitherto admired Mr. Johnson's course; but they freely admit that now, as far as can be seen, he has acted nobly. On the day after his arrival, Johnson and Nelson—your noble friend, T. A. R. Nelson—gave us two grand speeches. Although the notice was so short, yet the country people (backward in their spring work because of the rains) were there assembled in great numbers; I never saw so large a crowd, and most intensely did these earnest men listen. The meeting was just after the true reports of the Baltimore affair had been received, and they did great good. Johnson told the people that his life in Middle Tennessee was threatened, but he was determined to cross the State through storm and through sunshine, through mud and through dust, and, if necessary, his life would be freely sacrificed for the sake of his glorious country. On that same day, the ladies of our village finished a magnificent flag, and, marching with it to the court-house, hoisted it themselves, and sang the Star-spangled Banner."

DEPARTMENTAL.

APPOINTED.—William M. Rowe of Maryland, (\$1,400 per annum.) William Van Vleck of New York, and G. W. Alexander, of Md., have been appointed to clerkships in the Post Office Department; (the salaries of the two latter not yet settled.)

Mr. Newton Crawford, of Illinois, has been appointed a junior examiner in the Patent Office—\$1,200 per annum.

NEWS ITEMS.

The Secretary of War and Navy have granted permission to the Norfolk steamers to continue their trips between Baltimore and Norfolk, carrying only the mails and passengers. These are transferred, at Fortress Monroe, to a smaller steamer, which will run between that point and Norfolk.

The Baltimore American says that the authorities of the city of Baltimore are engaged in returning to the Government such of the arms and munitions of war as were seized during the reign of terror in that city, and adds: "Let the work be thorough, and include the two thousand stand of arms sent here by the revolutionists at Harper's Ferry. They are also the property of the Government at Washington."

It is said that the prices of provisions at Fredericksburg, Virginia, have advanced, in consequence of the large number of troops encamped there, from fifty to one hundred per cent.

The Lynchburg (Va.) Republican says: "We learn that about seventy of the most respectable free negroes in this city have enrolled themselves, and design tendering their services to the Governor, to act in whatever capacity may be assigned them in defence of the State. Three cheers for the patriotic free negroes of Lynchburg."

The rebuilding of the bridges on the Northern Central railway is rapidly progressing, and it is expected that the whole road will be ready for the passage of trains by Thursday next. The Melville bridge is nearly completed, and the bridges between Cockeysville and Parkton are in a forward state. The same activity prevails on the Philadelphia road, and by the end of the week it is expected that road will be nearly ready for use.

The Great Eastern is to be open to the public for seven days during her stay at New York. It is expected that she will be open for visitors on the 14th.

Munitions of war, including five millions of percussion caps, were seized on Friday by the United States marshal in New York city, all directed to Savannah and Missouri.

The "stay law" passed recently by the Virginia Convention is aimed especially at Northern creditors of Virginians, according to a Richmond correspondent of the Baltimore Sun.

The Hon. Thomas A. R. Nelson, of Tennessee, made a speech at Knoxville the other day in which he declared his unalterable attachment to the Union; denied the right of secession; exposed the whole plot of secessionists; on the part of the cotton States; repudiated the slavery agitation of the North; and boldly asserted, that while he regretted the war now raging, he maintained that Lincoln's call for

volunteers was lawful and constitutional, and that, under the circumstances, with his oath of office resting upon him, he could not have done less than call out the militia.

Accounts from Liberia to February 20th announce the death of Mrs. Nancy Benson, wife of Hon. Stephen Benson, President of the Republic. She was in her fortieth year.

It is said that a man in Virginia has given Jeff. Davis a \$100,000 check. Gen. Scott may give him a bigger "check" than that.—Louisville Journal.

The two unknown soldiers killed at Baltimore have been identified by their relatives as Addison O. Whitney and Luther C. Ladd, both members of the Lowell City Guard. The former was shot through the breast, and the latter through the thigh, from which he probably died to death at once. Both were quite young, Ladd being only eighteen, and machinists by trade.

THE FREE NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—The piratical depredations of Louisiana and Mississippi are followed up by the State of Arkansas. At Helena, a Cincinnati-bound steamer was captured, and 400 barrels of molasses, a quantity of rosin, turpentine, and sugar, taken; the boat tied up, and a cannon planted to protect and hold her. At Napoleon, another boat escaped by starting her wheels and breaking her lines—fired into from the pirates on shore, and a passenger belonging to Memphis shot through the heart. It is worthy of note, that in 1768, nearly one hundred years ago, when Louisiana was passing into the hands of the Spaniards, that French colonists, in traversing the river, had their boats and provisions captured, and the crews imprisoned by the Spanish posts in very nearly the same localities on the river. How long shall these Algerine Corsairs be suffered?

THE DANGER OF INSURRECTION.—The Memphis Avalanche perceives signs of trouble from the negroes in that city. It says that on the cotton plantation no man apprehends any danger from his slaves, but in the city their relations are very different, where the household servants are generally the most intelligent of the African race, and, hearing of the pending war between the North and South, believe that it exists on their account. They seek for information from the free negroes, who, in turn, derive their knowledge from the more degraded of the whites with their associates. "Through their intelligence, the slave becomes an assassin, and guilty of the bloodiest deed. The ignorant negro cannot foresee the evils which must befall him for his folly and crimes. The negro can only harm an individual or a family; the consequence is, that negroes are slaughtered like wild beasts. To avoid such contingencies, it has occurred to us that the necessities of the public demand the removal of free negroes from the city. They can, in the midst of the impending struggle, do no conceivable good, and accomplish nothing but harm. Many of our citizens have already suggested the fact that their slaves are under the malign influence of the free negroes. Insurrection is even now recognized, and house servants are constantly informing their mistresses of the sayings of the 'freed men.'"

Major Anderson came on to Washington attired as a private citizen. In the Philadelphia depot he was first discovered, and compelled to receive the ovations of troops of friends. The ladies there insisted upon seeing him, and he received their attentions with rare modesty. In the New Jersey cars, a man, who was not to be deterred, seeing Captain Pratt, of the second artillery, concluded at once that he was Major Anderson. He forthwith commenced a speech, and would not be checked until he got through it. Captain Pratt then addressed the irrepressible gentleman as follows: "I beg your pardon, sir, but I am not Major Anderson. This is he who sits just behind me." The Jesse May was dumfounded when he discovered that the plain country-looking gentleman was the Major for whom his speech was intended.

GOV. SPRAGUE TO THE PEOPLE OF RHODE ISLAND.—Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, has issued the following address to the people of his State:

To the People of Rhode Island: The opportune arrival of the Rhode Island and other troops at Washington has saved the capital. The Government will do all that is necessary to protect themselves and save the Union, and will not call upon Rhode Island to exhaust resources until necessity compels it. The first and second detachments have arrived, and received the unqualified praise of the President and a General-in-chief. The light battery of artillery will arrive to-morrow. As there is no immediate necessity for my presence here, I shall soon return to Rhode Island. Meantime, no further enrolment or expenditures are necessary. The Secretary of War desires my acceptance of the position of General, but our Constitution prohibits it. I am desirous of being where I can best serve the country. The officers and men of the Rhode Island regiment have conducted themselves like true soldiers.

WM. SPRAGUE.

DETAINING NORTHERN VESSELS AT CHARLESTON.—The Charleston Mercury of the 2d says, "Governor Pickens received a dispatch from Secretary Memminger yesterday, authorizing the detention of all Northern vessels in the port of Charleston, with instructions to the collector of the port not to grant any more clearances to Northern vessels, and to prohibit the exportation of rice to Northern ports. The Governor promptly issued his orders accordingly."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.—Two FIREMEN KILLED.—The extensive adamantine candle manufactory of David Thain & Co., in Philadelphia, was discovered to be on fire at 9 o'clock on Friday night. The flames originated in the rear of the building, among certain combustible materials, which, from spontaneous ignition, have before menaced the safety of the property. In ten minutes the heavens were lit up with beautifully changing lights, that rose and fell in the west, like some glorious aurora. At one time parties at Third and Chestnut streets could read a newspaper by the glare of the reflected flames, although the burning building was more than two miles distant.

Just at eleven o'clock, when the scene was most beautiful and the flames hottest, the front wall on Callowhill street fell with a tremendous crash, involving in its fall two men, one of whom, Wm. McCay, was instantly killed; and another, Peter Faulkner, badly wounded, and much mutilated. It is stated he will die. These men were connected with the Independent and Monroe Engine Companies. Two other men, belonging to the Good Will Hose Company, were wounded. The mutilated bodies were borne away upon a shutter, and the roar of the flames went on. The loss cannot be positively known. The place was partially insured.

Hon. Henry J. Seaman, an old New York dry goods merchant, a member of Congress from 1845 to 1847, and private secretary to Governor King, died at his home on Staten Island on the 3d inst., aged sixty-five years, leaving a wife and several children.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Passage of Troops through Tennessee.
Knoxville, Tenn., May 2.—Three thousand troops, well armed and equipped, from Alabama and Louisiana, have passed through here to day, en route for Lynchburg, Va. The like of soldiers have not been witnessed here before in the history of Knoxville. They were greeted with the most unbounded enthusiasm by a dense crowd of citizens, comprising hundreds and hundreds of women and children. Several eloquent and patriotic speeches were made, and the cheering was deafening.

The Alleghany at Annapolis.
Annapolis, May 4.—The receiving ship Alleghany, formerly stationed at Baltimore, was towed hither yesterday from Fort McHenry, and will be heavily armed as a guard ship for Annapolis harbor.

Union Meetings at Wheeling.
Wheeling, May 4.—An immense Union meeting was held here to-night. The speakers all urged resistance to secession, and favored a division of the State. Thirty-four delegates were appointed to a Convention of the western counties, to be held on the 13th inst. A similar meeting was also held here yesterday, and the feeling predominates throughout the western counties.

From California.
Fort Koenig, May 4.—The pony express, with San Francisco advices of the 24th ult., has arrived. A new census of the State would be taken. The settlers' difficulties in Santa Clara county continue. Seventeen hundred armed citizens were assembled to resist the decree of the court.

Conference of Governors.
Cleveland, May 4.—Governors Curtin of Pennsylvania, Dennison of Ohio, Randall of Wisconsin, Blair of Michigan, Morton of Indiana, and ex-Governor Kearnsey of Illinois, were in conference here last night. Their proceedings have not transpired. They were serenaded and addressed the people.

Four Days Later from Europe.
New York, May 6.—The steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool on the 24th ult., has arrived here.

Liverpool, 24.—Cotton—sales for four days 50,000 bales, closing firm, with an advancing tendency under the African's news. Hewitt & Co. quote middling Orleans 7 1/2. Consols 91 1/2 @ 92. Politics are unimportant.

Delaware.
Wilmington, May 3.—The Governor's proclamation, mustering the volunteers of the State, has given a new impetus to the war movement here. Three companies were sworn in yesterday. The Governor has made requisition for 1,000 rifles. Eight or nine hundred rifles and muskets are now in Wilmington, which, when added to the one thousand called for, will place the State in a condition of defence.

The Connecticut Legislature.
Hartford, May 3.—The Legislature unanimously passed, this morning, a bill appropriating \$2,000,000 for the organization and equipment of a volunteer militia, and to provide for the public defence. It provides for ten regiments of volunteers, and for the payment of \$10 per month to each man, in addition to the regular pay.

Wreck of the United States.
Montreal, May 2.—Two steamers have been sent to assist the steamship United States, wrecked on Bird Rocks. At the last accounts, she was fast going to pieces. Her passengers arrived at Quebec. Only one steerage passenger is missing.

Indiana Arming.
Indianapolis, May 4.—The Legislature has authorized the Governor to call six regiments into immediate service of the State. All are to be in camp by Tuesday.

FOR RENT.
A THREE-STORY Brick House, with attic, No. 440 East street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, convenient to the Post Office, Patent Office, and Centre Market; suitable for Government purposes.
apr 27—edif

GAS FIXTURES.
WE have in store, and are daily receiving, GAS FIXTURES of entirely new patterns and designs and finish, superior in style to anything heretofore offered in this market. We invite citizens generally to call and examine our stock of Gas and Water Fixtures, feeling confident that we have the best-selected stock in Washington.

All work in the above line entrusted to our care will be promptly attended to.

MYERS & MCGHAN,
mar 20—6m 376 D street.

INTERESTING TO OFFICE SEEKERS. Office holders, and Everybody Else.—If you want an office, buy a nice suit of Clothes from SMITH, No. 460 Seventh street.

If you want to have an office, buy a nice suit of Clothes from SMITH, No. 460 Seventh street. If you wish to look nice, buy a suit of Clothes at SMITH'S anyhow. feb 28—6m

JUST RECEIVED. At Smith's, No. 460 Seventh street, a large lot of Spring Clothing, Hats, and Caps. All for sale, at very low prices. All persons in want of goods in our line will find it greatly to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere, as our prices are lower than at any other house in town. feb 28—6m

LOUIS FRANZE,
FRESCO AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER,
AND DEALER IN
Paints, Oils, Glass, Lamps, &c., &c.
HOUSE PAINTING AND GLAZING.

320 C st., bet. Sixth and Seventh sts., north side, WASHINGTON CITY.
mar 18—6m

NOTICE.
The following order, issued by the Navy Department on the 26th instant, is now made public for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 26, 1861.

To the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury:
Sir: The amounts found to be due to resigned Navy Officers from the States which claim to have succeeded will heretofore be paid them from the United States funds heretofore sent to or deposited in those States, except in cases where the Department shall otherwise direct.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
GIDEON WELLES,
apr 30—2w Secretary of the Navy.

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